Customer No.: 31561
Docket No.: 10969-US-PA
Application No.: 10/604,169

REMARKS

Present Status of the Application

Claims 1-17 are rejected under 35 USC 102 (b) as being anticipated by Balaban et al. (US-4,464,675, hereinafter "Balaban"). Applicants respectfully disagree and traverse the rejection of claims 1-17 under 35 USC 102 (b).

Discussion of the claim rejections under 35 USC 102

Applicants respectfully request withdrawal of the refection claims 1-17 under 35 USC 102(b) as being anticipated by Balaban.

As description in claim 1 and claim 9, "...band pass..." is patentable over Balaban. Referring to Fig. 1 of Balaban, the comb filters 20, 22 only obtain specific and alternative signals of a specific frequency band. The comb filters 20, 22 are used for separating two signals of the same frequency band. Referring to Fig. 12a of Balaban, I signal and Q signal are of the same frequency band and thereby are separated from each other by the comb filter. Moreover, referring to Fig. 2a and Fig 2b of Balaban, I signal and Q signal are separated by the comb filter. As a result, COMBED I signal and COMBED Q signal are outputted. The principle of the comb filter is that when a composite signal comprises I signal and Q signal of the same frequency band, then I signal and Q signal have different phase angles. In operation, the composite signal of a second parallel line is subtracted from the delayed composite signal of a first parallel line, and then the difference of phase angles of I signal and Q signal is cancelled. Therefore, I signal and Q signal of the same

frequency band are separated from each other. As found in col. 5, lines 4-6 of Balaban, it reads that "Each comb filter includes a 227 stage delay line 70 and 80, which delays the applied signals by one horizontal line interval..... ", and as found in col. 12, lines 66-68 of Balaban, it reads that "The "teeth" of the comb filter responses are separated by 15,734 Hz intervals, the horizontal line rate, for the NTSC signal." The "teeth" of the comb filter is only for obtaining specific signals of the same frequency band.

However, as found in paragraph [0033] of the applicant's specification, it reads that "So long as an input signal doesn't contain a signal frequency in a mirror of the target frequency band, the band pass filter will extract exactly a user desired frequency band from the input signal." The present invention has a band filter to obtain the whole signal of a user desired frequency band, but the comb filter of Balaban only obtains specific and alternative signals of the user desired frequency band by its "teeth" structure.

Because independent claim 1 and 9 are allowable over the prior art of record, their dependent claims 2-8, 10-17 are allowable as a matter of law, for at least the reason that these dependent claims contain all features/elements/steps of their respective independent claim 1. In re Fine, 837 F.2d 1071 (Fed. Cir. 1988).

New Claims

Claims 18-21 have been newly added to further define and/or clarify the scope of the invention.

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CONCLUSION

For at least the foregoing reasons, it is believed that the pending claims 1-21 are in proper condition for allowance and an action to such effect is earnestly solicited. If the Examiner believes that a telephone conference would expedite the examination of the above-identified patent application, the Examiner is invited to call the undersigned.

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Respectfully submitted,

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